∴ News of Virginia ∴

MRS. DRINKER GETS THE MONEY.

Important Decision In A Life Insurance Suit In Richmond.

Richmond (Special).—A decision rendered by Judge Ingram, in the Law and Equity Court, in the interpleader suit of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. W. A. Drinker et al., involves some important principles pertaining to the assignment of insurance policies. Incidentally it gives to Mrs. Willie A. Drinker, widow of Joseph E. Drinker, all the proceeds of a $6,000 policy save four premiums advanced by the assignees of the contract, who expected to reap the richer profits out of the investment in which they put their money.

The ruling is based on the ground of public policy, and the assignment contract is held to be in the nature of a wagering agreement. Judge Ingram held that the agreement between Mrs. Drinker and the assignees —City Sergeant J. C. Smith and H. Kelly—by which they were to keep the policy alive and at the death of the insured to give Mrs. Drinker $1,000 was in the nature of a wagering contract, in that neither of the assignees had an insurable interest in the insured, but were dealing through Mrs. Drinker, and that the widow is entitled to all the insurance, subject, however, to the payment to the assignees of the premiums put up by them and also to interest on the money advanced.

RAN SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Richmond Woman And One Member Of Her Gang Convicted.

Richmond (Special).—The arrest and conviction of Alice Scruggs, colored, has revealed a school of crime. According to the testimony of the Scruggs woman, she has been progressos from the country, whom she would hire out to housekeepers as servants, using forged recommendations to obtain the positions, the employes in each instance staying in their new positions just long enough to secure possession of what portable valuables might at the time be lying around loose.

The victims of this woman and her gang are scattered throughout the city. The woman was sent to jail on three charges of larceny. Julia Bonnell, one of her gang, two days was given an eighteen months' sentence. The detectives are now after others of the gang.

FATAL INJURY IN RUNAWAY.

Two Women Thrown From Buggy Down High Embankment.

Harrisonburg (Special).—At Cherry Grove, about seven miles north of Harrisonburg, a runaway occurred in which Mrs. Howard Taylor and Miss Lizzie Thomas were seriously injured. Mrs. Taylor's collarbone and left arm were broken, she received a fracture of the skull, and also was internally injured. Miss Thomas' left arm was broken and she received several severe bruises about the body and face.

The two women were driving in a buggy and the animal became frightened at the breaking of the shafts and ran away, throwing the occupants of the buggy down a high embankment.

TO HONOR SWEDISH PRINCE.

Elaborate Preparations Made At Jamestown Exposition.

Norfolk (Special).—Elaborate preparations have been made by the Jamestown Exposition company for the entertainment of Prince Wilhelm, second son of Crown Prince Gustave and grandson of King Oscar of Sweden, when the prince arrives in Hampton Roads on the Swedish cruiser Fylga, August 19.

The official reception, with the navy participating, will continue three days.

Following the functions at the exposition, the prince will go to visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and then on to New York, Providence, and Washington, D. C., the Swedish cadets on the cruiser will be free from here to Washington. At New York the prince will be entertained by the Swedes of that city, with 600 members of the Swedish society, Linaburg, Kans., present.

RACE RIOTING DENIED.

Story Of Clash At Mount Elliott Declared To Be False.

Mount Elliott (Special).—Recent reports of a race riot at Mount Elliott are emphatically denied by S. Fred Cummings, manager of the Mount Elliott Springs Company, to whose pugilistic abilities were attributed the quelling of the outbreak. He declares the story without basis in fact. He says:

"The most amicable relations have existed in the past and still continue to exist between my crew and the mountaineers of this district, and to my certain knowledge there is no reason on either side why it should be otherwise. I have been in nearly all parts of the South, and have never yet seen a community where peace and quietness were not the natural state until goaded beyond reason by this rentless sensationalism."

CONFESSED TO SAVE WOMAN.

Baggage Thieves Took Prison Sentence To Set Her Free.

Richmond (Special).—Harry Allen and Lewis Rogers, baggage thieves, who pleaded guilty to the charges against them and were sentenced to one year each in the State penitentiary, were taken to that institution.

Edith Allen, the alleged wife of Allen, is in the city jail. She will probably be released within the next few weeks. Her condition of health will not permit her to be sent to the pen. It is believed that the men confessed to the crime for the purpose of saving the woman, who is soon to become a mother.

SURRENDERS TO POLICE.

Young Man Accused Of Shooting Woman In Woods.

Danville (Special).—Jesse Walker, a young man, wanted for having shot and probably fatally injured Emma Forrest, a young woman, near the city limits, surrendered to the police but declined to make any statement concerning the affair.

The woman and Walker were alone in the woods when the shooting took place. She was found prostrate, a bullet having penetrated her body and lodged in the cavity of her throat. The weapon used was a Winchester rifle, and it is alleged that the crime was committed because the woman swore at Walker.

STATUE FITZHUGH LEE.

Movement Started In Richmond To Erect Monument.

Richmond (Special).—A movement is now on foot to divert the $5,000 which is estimated will be left by the bands of the Confederate reunion committees after all the debts have been paid, as a nest egg around which to raise a sum sufficient to erect in this city a monument to the memory of the late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

The idea has already become popular among the old soldiers and many of those who contributed to the reunion fund and who would have shared pro rata in whatever was left over, have signified their willingness to have the money used for this purpose.

VIRGINIA WEDDINGS.

Winchester.—Henry H. Coffman and Miss Blanche E. Gruver were married at the bride's home, at Stephen City, this county, Rev. E. A. Stanton, of the United Brethren Church, officiating.

Richmond.—Miss Emily Savage Crump and Frank Irving Snead, both of this city, were married at St. John's Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Robert A. Goodwin.

Petersburg.—Wilkins M. Bland, of this city, and Miss Clara Bland, of Spottsylvania County, were married at the residence in Spottsylvania Court House, of Rev. J. M. Crimmon, who performed the ceremony.

Roanoke.—Hugh Haley, of Roanoke, and Miss Annie Griffin, daughter of Detective Sergeant T. H. Griffin, of the police department, were married at St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Rev. Father J. W. Lynch officiating.

THREAT TO KILL OPERATOR.

Held Responsible For Wreck On Southern.

Bristol (Special).—Investigation of the wreck of the Washington-Chattanooga limited on the Southern Railway, near Johnson City, Tenn., in which six persons were killed outright and nine others injured, shows that the collision was caused by a misunderstanding of the orders on the part of W. O. Craig, operator in charge of the block-signal house at Carnegie. He misconstrued the time stated in two special orders and let the switch engine into the block with the understanding that the fast train was an hour and fifty minutes late, which was a matter of fact, was only an hour late.

Threats of lynching Craig were made and he abandoned his post and fled. Two other operators were detailed to the post before one was found who would be willing to remain in the block house during the night. Craig returned and will face the responsibility for his mistake.

Of the nine fatalities, only two have died at the National Soldiers' Home Hospital.

ROGERS ROAD NOT SOLD.

Denial Made Of Purchase By Philadelphia Syndicate.

Portsmouth (Special).—Raymond Dupuy, vice president and general manager of the Virginian Railway Company, who has returned to Norfolk from New York, where he went to confer with Henry H. Rogers, for whom he is constructing the Virginian road, says that there is no foundation in the rumor that the road has been sold to a Philadelphia syndicate or to other persons. The rumor that the road had been sold came through the fact that the Tidewater and Western, a narrow gauge line from Farmville toward Richmond, was sold or was to be sold to a Philadelphia syndicate.

The contracts for practically all the appurtenances to the great pier at which the Virginian is constructing at Sewells Point, on Norfolk Harbor, have been let. These include the forty-ton steel conveyors, which will run upon the pier and which are a Wheelersburg product. It is now expected by the builders that the road will be putting coal over this pier by May, 1906.

SUNDAY LAW VIOLATIONS.

Fifty Soda Fountain Proprietors And Clerks Fined.

Richmond (Special).—Half a hundred soda water proprietors and clerks charged with violations of the Sabbath were arraigned in the Police Court, a fine of $2 being imposed in each case. None of those arraigned denied the charge, and each paid the fine without protest.

Justice Crutchfield announced that before the police are allowed to discontinue arrests for the proprietors and clerks of every soda fountain in the city will be rounded up and made to appear before the court.

VIRGINIA OBITUARY.

Fredericksburg.—Col. John R. Aitch, one of the most prominent citizens of Spottsylvania County, died suddenly while directing a log crowd at his home, nine miles from this city. Col. Aitch was a Confederate veteran, was formerly commissioner of revenue, later county treasurer, and then a member of the board of supervisors.

Mrs. Harriet Anne Allen, wife of Edward Allen, of Stafford County, died at her home, near Hartwood, of heart disease, aged seventy-three years.

Mrs. J. W. Davis died at her home in Orange County of consumption, aged forty-eight years.

Fredericksburg.—Rev. James H. Marshall, of Caroline County, died at his home near Upper Zion, after a lingering illness, aged sixty-nine years. He formerly engaged in teaching school, and at one time was principal of the Caroline Male Academy and Essex Classics.

Danville.—Mrs. James M. Neal, who for years has been prominently identified with the business, social, and church life of Danville, died at the General Hospital here after a brief illness of heart trouble. She was sixty-two years of age, and was born in this city. She enlisted in the Confederate army while a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, and was under Gen. Price, etc.

Winchester.—A message from St. Louis, Mo., announced the death of Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston, daughter of Mrs. Louis Knapp and granddaughter of Mrs. Lucy Knapp, of the late Col. George Knapp and the mother of Charles Mullikin, the well-known Virginia turfman, whose home is in Boyce, Clarke County. Mrs. Whitemore was sixty-six years of age. Her first husband was Napoleon Mullikin, a wealthy capitalist of St. Louis. Subsequently she married Harry R. Whitemore, a prominent business man of St. Louis, her husband and one son survive.

Richmond.—George E. Bowden, sixty-seven years of age, died at his home in this city. His death was due to paralysis. He is survived by his wife and three children.

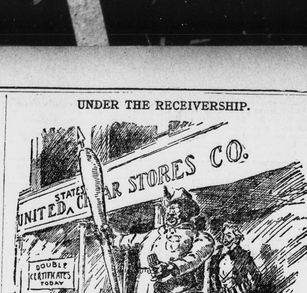
Roanoke.—I. L. Price, aged twenty-nine years, bookkeeper for the Farmers' Supply Company, died from a two month's illness of typhoid pneumonia.

Suffolk.—James Smith died at his home, near Nurs, aged seventy-five years. One son and one daughter survive him.

Leesburg.—Joseph A. Gibson, of Fairfax Loudoun County, one of the wealthiest citizens of this section, died suddenly at his home after a short illness, aged about sixty-six years. He was twice married. His last wife, who survives, was Miss Celia James, sister of T. B. James, of Loudoun County.

Richmond.—Dr. Isaiah H. White, one of the leading physicians of Richmond, and during the war surgeon, first at Chimbarazo Hospital and later at Auditorionville, Ga., died Monday, aged eighty-six.

UNDER THE RECEIVERSHIP.



—Week's Cleverest Cartoon by Macauley, in the New York World.

TRUST PROBERS ON VACATION

Purdy, Author of the Injunction-Receivership Method, Goes to Europe.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney-General and author of the injunction-receivership method of dealing with the trusts, has sailed for Europe for a vacation of six weeks or two months. It is probable that there will be no great activity in trust prosecutions during the next two months, for Attorney-General Bonaparte spends most of his time at his country seat in Maryland. Solicitor-General Hoyt is already in Europe and Assistant Attorney-General McReynolds, who prepared the case against the so-called tobacco monopoly, accompanies Mr. Purdy on his European journey.

Only two more anti-trust suits are in immediate contemplation. The case against the Du Pont Powder Corporation is in print, ready for the final approval of the Attorney-General, and the papers in the case have been submitted to him. The other proposed action is against the International Harvester Company, which is declared by the Government officers to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate commerce.

The investigation of the Harvester Company has never been completed although the preliminary examination, which was enough to satisfy officers of the Department of Justice that some action should be taken against the corporation, was completed some time ago. The prosecution of the Harvester Company may possibly go over until the autumn.

An experiment will be made in the suit against the Tobacco Company which is charged with violating the Sherman law. An injunction will be asked against it to prevent it engaging in interstate commerce, and the court will be asked to appoint a receiver.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE PLEADS FOR ARBITRATION

Suggests a World Convention For That Purpose.

BIG DAY AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

A Declaration That Spain Adheres to the Principles of Moderation Which Inspired the American Proposition Limiting Force for the Collection of Public Debts.

The Hague (By Cable).—The sixteenth day of the Peace Conference Thursday was one of the most important yet held, for interest in the questions of arbitration and for the powerful speeches delivered by Joseph H. Choate, of New York; Senor Luis M. Drago, of Argentine, and Senor Triana, of Columbia, while in addition, Spain made a declaration which attracted much attention as revealing the disposition of the Spanish government to assume a kind of neutral position in the South American countries.

Spain's declaration says that that country adheres to the principles of moderation, which inspired the American proposition limiting force for the collection of public debts, these being the principles of the new government and the King have followed and will always follow.

"Spain sees today," says the declaration, "as an accomplished fact that she has ardently desired for many a last conference, namely, the presence at The Hague of the young representatives of the Latin-American nations, which are sisters of hers in language and in race. Spain is disposed to accept every proposition tending to widen the limits of international law to facilitate the legitimate and peaceful development of the Spanish-American republics. The doctrine just enunciated by its illustrious author, Dr. Drago, was not included in the program; therefore it could not initiate our support, but as an earnest protest against possible violence from the use of force, it deserves all sympathy."

In concluding his address Joseph H. Choate made an eloquent appeal to the nations to adopt at the present convention, which ought to be entirely distinct from diplomacy, for the settlement of disputed questions arising in arbitration.

Plague Kills 1,000,067.

London (Special).—Returns of deaths from the plague in India show the appalling total of 1,060,067 for the six months ending June 30. The monthly total is at present decreasing, however, the death roll for June being placed at 59,064. The total for the first six months of 1907 already surpasses that of the entire twelve months of 1904, when 1,022,- 000 persons died. This total is the highest ever recorded previous to the present year.

World's Peace Makers.

London (By Cable).—Speaking at a luncheon in this city in connection with the banquet to be given by the Duke of Connaught's soldiers' home, Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, offered toasts to King Edward and President Roosevelt. He said: "We honor two men whose lives are of the greatest importance to the peace of the civilized world, two men who have earned the name of peacemakers, and two men who share the belief that in preparation for peace war is to be found the greatest security for peace."

"At the proper time," he said, "we shall ask for an opportunity to express our views on the project we offered for fortifying the existing permanent Court of Arbitration and the organization of a supreme judicial tribunal which shall compel the consideration by sovereign powers of controversy sequel to the general arbitration treaties now in force."

The committee dealing with the bombardment of undefended towns and villages approved by a majority proposition forbidding such acts.

Upon the motion of Chief Justice George B. Davis, one of the American delegates, a resolution marked ironically:

Since the time of Julius Cæsar no example exists of an undefended town being bombarded, but the committee has made a decision to put it."

The American delegation has presented to the peace conference this proposition:

"If for any reason a captured neutral vessel cannot be tried, the vessel must be released."

The Peruvian delegation has presented the following amendment to the American proposition regarding neutral trading vessels captured in war:

"The principles established by this convention shall be applied to differences arising from controversies between the government of one country and that of another, when the contracts provide these differences shall be submitted to the judges of local tribunals."

The Venezuelan delegation presented a resolution on the same subject, making the exception such as Peru, with the addition that in the case of blockade of the coast-line of the Latin-American nations, which have sisters of home in the American race. Spain is disposed to accept every proposition tending to widen the limits of international law to facilitate the legitimate and peaceful development of the Spanish-American republics. The doctrine just enunciated by its illustrious author, Dr. Drago, was not included in the program; therefore it could not initiate our support, but as an earnest protest against possible violence from the use of force, it deserves all sympathy."

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AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

The armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland, of Admiral Dayton's Pacific fleet, are expected to start from Honolulu for the United States in ten days or two weeks. The recall of these warships is accepted as a canceling of the order of an American fleet to the Pacific.

The International Bureau of American Republics announces an important step in the bringing about of friendly relations and commercial relations between South America and the United States.

Meeker & Co., an independent coal mining company, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a petition against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, charging discrimination.

Captain Hubbard, of the battleship Minnesota, reported that he came near being run down in Hampton Roads by a poorly-lighted tug.

SOUTHERN BACKS DOWN

Governor Threatened to Use Troops Against Federal Courts.

Asheville, N. C. (Special). — The Southern Railway Company, alarmed by the public sentiment aroused by its move to have United States Circuit Court Judge Pritchard take by habeas corpus proceedings from the State Superior Court actually engaged in trying him at Raleigh, Ticket Agent Green, who was indicted for violating the new Railway Rate law by charging more than 2½ cents a mile for tickets, has backed down, after getting the issuance of the writ and having Judge Pritchard go to Raleigh to enforce it.

The contest between the State Court, backed by Governor Glenn, who says he will call out armed force to prevent alleged highhanded and despotic interference by the Federal Court with a prisoner on trial in the State Court, and the United States Circuit Court has been transferred to Asheville. Judge Pritchard at 1.30 o'clock Friday morning issued writs of habeas corpus commanding the Sheriff of the county to present to him J. H. Wood and C. E. Wilson, Southern ticket agents here, who were arrested on a charge of selling for 30 days because they refused to pay a fine imposed by a court which recognize the State Court on a conviction of charging more than 2¾ cents a mile.

The hearing was set for Friday morning, but Governor Glenn was unable to get here in time to personally direct the fight, was in charge of the situation by telephone and engaged counsel to resist the release of the prisoners. Railway counsel appeared before Judge Wilson and sought to prove by Judge Pritchard of the Police Court, and other witnesses that Governor Glenn was the real party in interest, and that the prosecution of the railway for violating the 2½ cent law had been dismissed a previous warrant in order to prevent such a hearing from bearing the case on habeas corpus but Judge Pritchard had left the court room and issued warrants on the same charge and rushed the defendants to trial.

Counsel for the State vehemently protested against Judge Pritchard investigating the motives of a court of equity sitting with his own.

It was asserted that when Judge Pritchard left Asheville Wednesday evening he would call on President Roosevelt for force necessary to enforce the forty-two cent steel company cars, which will run upon the pier at which the Virginian is constructing, is now expected by the builders that the road will be putting coal over this pier by May, 1906.

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ACCESSION OF NEW KOREAN EMPEROR AMID DISORDER

Fierce Clashes Between the Japanese and Natives.

MOB TRIES TO KILL THE CARDINAL.

Japanese Guards Re ole The Fallen Kings of Riotera Near the Palace, Killing and Wounding a Large Number—Approaches to the Palace Guarded by the New Emperor Guards.

Seoul (By Cable).—With the palace guarded by Japanese troops and disturbed by grave apprehensions of attacks, the ceremonies attending the accession of the Crown Prince to the throne were carried out at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. At 2 o'clock the Emperor took his leave of the cabinet.

Despite a proclamation issued early in the morning calling on the people to remain in their houses and to refrain from carrying guns through or behind breastworks on the principal streets approaching the palace, a patrolling of the city and the issuance of warlike preparations, the capital was repeatedly disturbed by disorder and severe fighting.

The streets were largely cleared of noon, when desultory rifle firing began in different parts of the city, presumably by the dangerous class. Ping Yang Regiment, whose pitched continues.

Houses of Ministers Burned.

Another concerted effort was made at 6 o'clock to murder the Japanese Cardinal Archbishop Ito, who was attempting to escape from the palace in Heaven is carried in a chair surrounded by a large number of Japanese guards. A mob in the mansion of Lieutenant General Yi Kun Yong, but the same fate was then visited on the residences of the Prime Minister and others.

The same mob then proceeded to the home of the Minister of War and, as the old palace, but here they were driven off by Japanese guards, who repulsed the rioters, wounding and killing many.

The rioters surrounding the premier's residence were dispersed by the Japanese police with the assistance of the artillery. The Premier sought refuge in the palace, and the Ministers going to the Japanese Residency-General.

The new Emperor is performing his duties in a purely perfunctory manner. He is said to possess little strength of character, and the outlook for his administration of public affairs is not promising.

The Korean Cabinet formally ratified the Japanese Government's plan for the abdication of the Emperor and the accession of the Crown Prince. During the night the Imperial Decree containing the abdication was made the same announcement to the Japanese and other foreign consuls.

The new Emperor will occupy the Crown Prince's palace. Except remaining in his old refuge, advised by the American and Russian Consuls.

When falls the curtain on the play of life—
This play designed to entertain the gods—
The parts assigned us in its mimic strife—
(Though now we think so) will not make much odds;
Who plays on earth the king will be as mean
As any thrall that wearied him with prayers—
Peasant and peer and country girl and queen
Behind the scenes will all be only players!
—Denis A. McCarthy.

THE PRIDE OF A PRAIRIE GIRL.

By MARY K. MAULE.

The sun beat down fierce and hot on the dakota prairies, and impeded the temperature of a bakeoven endless red road, where a shuffling hoofs of the cattle raised a deadening cloud of dust.

Astride the "bunch," on a little buckskin cow-pony, galloped a girl of fifteen, in a short gray skirt, high leather shoes, and a close fitting blouse. Her short, curly hair fell loose and free from the shadow of a broad-brimmed hat.

She sang as she rode in and out of the wavering, snorting line, her low voice and shouting, her clear ringing cheer to a straying steer or a wandering calf back into the ranks.

Before the cattle, and upon the backs of ponies, rode a score of men and a leather "chaps," and the dust of the long drive, which had left tall, straight figure seemed outlined by a black dress, and her face, under the broad-brimmed straw hat.

It was a poor, sultry and still, and the cattle plodded quietly along in a dull way with drooping heads.

Now and then a bull would start out of the line, clear voice, "and get out of this dust! They'll go fast enough now, and mother is tired to drive."

Her pony with the quirt, and galloped on to the head of the team, and fell in beside the cowboy, who was riding one horse with his saddle and his hat on his knee, and his head bent down in deep, lonely listlessness.

"Hi, Jim! Billy?"

"Yes, I'm here. Why don't you make that old pony go so fast? They're a-gainin' on us every minute!"

The girl, sitting straight and square in her saddle, with her lips set firm and white, and her quick, keen gray eyes glancing now behind her, now in front along the curving, dusty line, shook her head.

She had been over this road many times before, and knew there was no turn in the road for more than a mile ahead, and that they could reach the ranch before the thunder of hoofs came closer, the snorts and bellowings of the frightened animals, who circled in and out among the bewildered animals, herded and drove them on one side while the girl "held the bunch" on the other. So they guided the swimming cattle down-stream with the current, until at last they were able to drive the now thoroughly wet and subdued creatures out of the water and back to the road.

As the ponies came out of the river, with their riders safe but dripping on their backs, the girl turned in her saddle and sent a joyous "Whoop-ee!" ringing over the prairies.

"We're safe, mother!" she shouted. "Safe and sound, and we never lost a steer!"

And Billy Calahan, wiping his dripping face upon his dripping sleeve, echoed with a grin, "Never lost a steer! She saved 'em all, she did, and there ain't another girl in all Dakota could have done it!"—From Youth's Companion.

PROFITS THROUGH ADVERTISING

It Is the Cheapest Form of Salesmanship, Diners Are Told.

Men who help to sell goods for those who make them sat down in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden at their first annual banquet of the New York Advertising League, and discussed their problems. Gerald B. Wadsworth, the president of the introductory remarks said that the object of the evening and the year was "not how can we catch suckers, but how can we give a square deal."

W. B. Crowe talked on "The Fourth Party," meaning the purchaser. The other three were the advertiser, the publisher and the advertising agent. Mr. Crowe said that the fourth party was the important, because he fed the other three. He ridiculed the idea that the advertising cost is dispersing of goods to customers had to be added to the selling cost, thus making their price necessarily higher. Advertising was, in fact, he said, the cheapest form of salesmanship known. It was the reason why mail order business had proved so profitable, and why a New York house could sell goods cheaper to a man in Buffalo than to a man across the street. Advertising was the world's industrial university.

"On account of a few fake advertisements many people regard as a class have been blamed," said Mr. Crowe, "probably on the principle that the braying of one jackass can be heard above the neighing of a hundred horses. I don't so much object to lying per se as I do to the lack of style. Sometimes one is the utter stupidity of the ordinary sort of advertising lying."—New York Evening Post.

Canada Beats Us.

The foreign trade of Canada, observes a writer in Harper's Weekly, has grown during the last ten years from $230,000,000 to $400,000,000, and is now two and a half times per head that of the United States, a remarkable fact. The expansion of her home market is attested by the statistics of her railroads, which, during the past year handled 102,000,000 tons of freight and earned $106,000,000 gross. The capital invested in them by the Dominion is $83,000,000, and the sum of their assets is $767,000,000. In 1905 the revenue of the Dominion was $71,000,000 for 6,000,000 people; in 1855 the revenue of the United States was but $65,000,000 for 27,000,000 people. No better proof could be afforded of the immensely greater purchasing power of Canada than the ability to possess by our republic half a century ago. In view of these facts, it is not strange that Canada should be the future with supreme confidence. It remains to add that the opening of the short cut open to the sea by way of Hudson Bay—a route which will be open for five months in the year—will shorten the distance between Liverpool and the Western shippers of grain by about 2000 miles—a fact definitely assured, no fewer than six surveys to the Churchill, the best of the Hudson Bay harbors, having been already chartered.

Primitive Surgery.

Natives in Africa have a great belief in the efficacy of fire as a curative agent. Livingstone's body was being carried to the coast by one of the party received a dangerous gunshot wound in the thigh. His companions made a hole in the ground deep enough to take him, seated, with his knees in front. Leaves were bound about the injury and earth and thick cloth heaped over his legs. A bonfire was now made over this mound, and, so that the man might not suffocate from the smoke, they thoughtfully reared a mat in front of his face. By the time that the heat had made its way to the wound the man was in agony and the earth was pounded from him. He roared for help and was dug out. The native surgeons now held him fast, while another charged with all their might at the injured limb. Then bound him in splints. This was the treatment usual in such cases, and the natives said that it had invariably been perfectly successful for gunshot wounds through a bone. —Chicago News.

Concrete For Paving.

Concrete is now being employed for paving purposes, principally because it promises smoothness, cleanliness of surface and durability. A foundation of cinders is first made, and the concrete is first made and permitted to stand for a week. Then on the concrete curbing is made in the usual manner. Finally the concrete is mixed and thrown into place, considerably higher in the centre and sloping to either gutter. Immediately before the concrete hardens it is marked off with an instrument to resemble a pavement laid with brick. This method will insure a firm footing for draft horses in the winter.—Philadelphia Record.

Antics of Our "Yellow Rich"

By the Editor of The Argonaut.

As well known writer has been traveling on the steamship Amerika, which may be said to be the last word in naval architecture and ocean splendor. He finds plenty to admire in a floating hotel that can accommodate about 4000 people, and that is fitted up with the same magnificence as may be found in the most luxurious hotel. But even magnificence is open to criticism and the appointments of the Amerika are the subject of caustic comment—directed against those vulgar ones who are irresistibly attracted, not so much by comfort and luxury as by the simple opportunity to spend money lavishly and to summon all the world and his wife as witnesses thereto.

The special occasion for animadversion is the Ritz-Carleton restaurant, which is to be found on the Amerika. There is no objection to the gymnasium, the children's nursery, the conservatory, the brass band, the two string orchestras, or the half dozen dining rooms. All these things can be defended on the ground of substantial comfort, but there can be no defense for the restaurant, which is simply a tawdry excuse for spending money. This is what he says:

"The wonderful cuisine, the wine service is equal to anything on either side of the Atlantic, is constantly for the purpose of supplying a la carte meals to passengers who do not find the luxurious features provided as free. In reality it is a remunerative concession to the class of Americans termed by Owen Wister the 'Yellow Rich,' who wander up and down the earth consuming and destroying, desire to exhibit to the public tangible evidence of their riches. All of the worst features of travel exhibited by Amerika in the past ten years were exaggerated in the private dining rooms, where, if the traveler had the price, he could have meals served at tables d'hote. Japanese prints, which, but as these private dining rooms offered no opportunity for a public display of wealth the Ritz-Carleton restaurant became in a degree a necessity. While the elegant glass which the 'yellow rich' not only enjoy the privileges of paying four prices for a drink, but they get a chance to show the common herd, which, for the commercial and otherwise, must worry along on eight and ten course meals in the main dining saloon, that they actually have a right to and glory in the opportunity for squandering. Once, of course, a convenience for others who desire to sleep late or retire late and who drop in occasionally and order a meal to vary the regular saloon fare, but this class of patronage would be insufficient to remunerate the concession, which is a good one, and it is only through the heavy expenditure of the 'yellow rich' that the Ritz-Carleton pays even."

The remedy of this sort of thing is that it gives foreigners a false idea of American manners. We are told that on particular voyage there was a baron, a count and "some minor sprigs of royalty," but they had not a word between them. The Americans, on the other hand, had retinues of valets, gentlemen's gentlemen, secretaries, maid-servants and all the other representatives of the parasite tribe. There is certainly room for the moralizings that follow:

If there may appear in these notes evidence of a personal grievance and, perhaps, a personal gift. But the grievance is not specific, and it did not have its origin on the Amerika. Indeed, I have no other than a grievance, for it is one that is murmured by thousands of other Americans who, annually, on business or pleasure, visit the Old World. Our 'yellow rich' have all withdrawn and ashore that it is very difficult for the plain, everyday Americans to maintain, abroad, the dignity of the Transylvania Steel Works never seem to have the opportunity to play the prodigal for a day, and the ostentatious manner in which they bestow it dazzles the eyes of the natives accustomed to such an extent that the shilling of the 'American' American is never looked or treated with haughty disdain. It is the effect of this ostentatious distribution of wealth by which we of the ranks complain, as it renders it very difficult for us to compete with it, even to us."

It would seem that smart society afloat is somewhat worse than smart society ashore.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Poor excuses we have always with us.

Anything that is almost right is wrong.

Criticise yourself to-day and others to-morrow.

The man who looks for trouble is seldom disappointed.

Silent watches of the night are those we neglect to wind.

The Indian keeps his enemy; a white man skins his friend.

It's well to remember that it is a mistake to expect favors.

A confidence man has very little confidence in other people.

Savage dogs have caused many a man to travel for his health.

And the man who sells parasols is engaged in a shady business.

You can't dodge the worst by sitting down and hoping for the best.

Kisses that are to be had for the asking are seldom worth having.

A fool can answer questions that a wise man would be ashamed to ask.

If a woman is willing to let a man talk it is because she has nothing to tell.

A grass widow who has plenty of the long green is seldom left at the post.

An artist is no more anxious to secure a model wife than is any other man.

A woman ought to be ashemed to brag of her husband's ability to sew on buttons.

Good sense is better than good looks, but so few people are afflicted with either.

Any man who can get used to drinking poor coffee can get used to being married.

Popular Science

Sunlight will penetrate very clear water to the depth of 1500 feet.

The inferior Bohemian graphite, which is too impure or compact for use in pencils, is ground fine and freed from sulphides and other heavy minerals. The refined material does not contain more than fifty or sixty per cent. of graphite and is used in the manufacture of inferior crucibles and for stove polish.

A plant has recently been completed in Mexico to recover silver from the material in the dumps from an old mine which has been operated since 1547. The available supply aggregates 2,000,000 tons and more than an equal quantity of stone filling, all of which has been demonstrated capable of yielding a good profit.—Engineer.

The curious name of the anaesthetic "stovaine" is due to its discoverer, M. Fourneau. M. Fourneau was anxious to perpetuate his own name in connection with it, but as the anaesthetic was of the nature of cocaine and no compound resembling that could be contrived out of "Fourneau" he translated the name into its English equivalent of "stove" and added the necessary termination.

The most frequent cause of collapse among small water tanks, says the Building News, is the corrosion of the hoops. These are in many cases iron bands one-eighth inch to one-quarter inch thick which are seldom painted, so that they become subject to corrosion both from the outside and from the inside. Hoops should be made without welds and thoroughly painted before and after erection.—Engineer.

Paper cuspidors are the latest sanitary novelties. The paper of which they are made is quite stout and is coated with paraline. They are put in flat bundles at the factory —that is, in what is termed "knocked down." In this shape they take up but little room, and when they are desired for use it is the work of but a minute to turn the thing into a box well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed. After use it is consigned to the fire.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

Do Indians travel on scalped tickets?

A carriage cleaner has to sponge for a living.

When a man longs for money he is generally short.

Can a woman be a "silent" partner in business?

A pawnbroker died the other day, and now his wife is a "loan" widow.

Is a bachelor any happier than a man in trouble, especially at auction.

The postmaster on Pike's Peak has the highest office in the United States.

A married couple who had eighteen children called the last one "conveyance."

Armour, the pork packer, began life on a newspaper; he made all his money by "pen."

A man went to Atlantic City last summer for a change and rest. The hotel got the change and the porter got the rest.

A married man may not be able to find anything in his house when he starts to look for it, but he can always find fault.

A year ago got married the other day, and his mother-in-law paid his rent for ten years in advance. She wanted to show "pay rental" affection.

Farmer—"My boy is a baseball pitcher; he has been defeated only twice this season."

Farmer—"How many games has he played?"

Farmer—"To-morrow will be the third one."

—Selected by Louis Sitner.

The Cheerful Man.

What a boon he is in everybody's life! He's a bright sunshine and a gentle wind coming together on a winter morning, he is to all who cross his path, like brushes cleaning and knocking grief and disappointment out of his path, and leaving it bright with hopes. A man who is worth a great deal to the world, more than all his money, his wisdom or his ambitious schemes. People feel a sort of pleasure just seeing him coming down the street, and when they meet him, there is not a cloud in sight.

Such men are a blessing to a town. They make one feel that the town is growing. In getting more beautiful, more than a place just to eat and sleep and make a living in. Sometimes one doesn't meet such men, and then he feels that the town is degenerating, that things are going wrong, and that the evil spirit is trying to put a little malice in his heart, and he goes home and mecets his wife's smile with a feeling of suspicion.

A cheerful man doesn't realize the amount of good he is doing in the world. But it is his nature, and he cannot help it. Heaven has picked him out as one of its angels, and he is faithful to his mission. Every day some fellow has been made happy by his pleasant smile and his cheery "good morning;" and if one has a bit of business with him, it passes by very much like an exchange of compliments.

To be cheerful may not be so great a duty as to be honest or unselfish, but it certainly widens the radiance of these virtues.—Ohio State Journal.

In the last ten years this country's from output has increased 162 per cent.

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NOTICE!

WHITE PINE SUPPLY SCARCE.

Shoe Manufacturers Worried Over Increased Price of Their Boxes.

Shoe manufacturers in the large centres of that industry in New England are much concerned over the question of forests, so far as it affects the supply of wood for making boxes, which has been increasing steadily. As the demand increases so prices have been going up. So serious is the outlook that the United States Government is now making investigations in the White Mountains to find some satisfactory solution.

The census for last year showed that throughout the country $57,- 000,000 worth of packing boxes were made in the United States, and of those manufactured in 1899. Massachusetts alone has 138 firms engaged in the manufacture of wooden packing boxes, and they use nearly 300,000,000 feet of lumber a year. In Lynn half a million dollars' worth of packing cases are made in a year, for large firms in that city use nearly 10,000,000 feet of lumber for this purpose annually. Gifford Pinchot, a Government forester, estimated that New England uses 600,000,000 feet of lumber annually to provide cases for the shoemakers and other large users of them. White pine is the most valuable wood for packing cases, but the supply is very scarce now. The National Bureau of Forestry has suggested that manufacturers in New England buy up waste lands and raise their own pine, and have taken steps to interest farmers in this industry.

As important to the manufacturers as the boxboard industry is the carton and paper box industry. Prices of all kinds of news board and straw board, of which cartons are made, have increased by twenty per cent. in the past year, and it is said that the increase does not meet such men, and then he feels that the town is degenerating, that things are going wrong, and that the